FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XIII, No. 666 • In 2 Sections—Section I • July 31-Aug. 6, 1953

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Week in Headlines

International

POW exchange started in Korea; Dulles, Rhee met in Seoul.

West offers Russia Big 4 meeting on Germany; Red squads raided West Berlin food centers.

Russian, U.S. planes involved in 2 air incidents.

Eisenhower warned of Red menace in South Asia.

United States

Sen. Robert A. Taft died.

Congress adjourned, delaying action on natl. debt.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Prisoners Returned

Truce Steps Proceed

The exchange of 12,763 Allied & 74,000 Communist prisoners of war began Aug. 5 in Korea.

Other terms of the armistice went into effect as scheduled. The land front was silenced, the armies 2½ miles apart. Truce-observer teams prepared to take up their posts in 10 North & South Korean ports of entry. 23,300 prisoners who refused to go back to the Reds awaited transfer to neutral custody.

Meanwhile the U.S. set aside $200 million for relief & rebuilding in the Republic of Korea. State Secy. John Foster Dulles flew to Seoul, conferred with ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee on Allied policy in the forthcoming peace conference.

First POW Exchanges

The return of prisoners willing to be repatriated began Aug. 5 in Panmunjom.

The schedule called for the Reds to turn over 400 Allied prisoners a day, the Allies 2,400 able-bodied Communists. The Allies also planned to send back 360 sick & injured daily until all Communists in that category were returned.[1]

The Allies received back 792 men Aug. 5-6. By nationalities: 500 South Koreans (150 disabled), 140 Americans (84 disabled), 51 Britons, 48 Turks, 22 Filipinos, 14 Colombians, 7 French, 6 Australians, one each from Canada, Belgium, South Africa & Greece.

The UN fulfilled its quotas by returning 5,520 during the 2 days.

Reactions & Interviews

Many of the Allied returnees were demonstrative in their joy over being sent home and their anger toward the Communists.

Col. Fred W. Seymour, hospital chief at the U.S. "Freedom Village" receiving station, said "more than half" of the first 60 Allies returned Aug. 5 had tuberculosis. Some of these, he said, should have been returned when an exchange of disabled was made last spring.

Maj. John Daujat of Richmond, Calif., a returnee Aug. 5, said the Reds had passed prison sentences only 2 days before on "high-ranking" officer POWs accused of "instigating against peace."

Some of the returning Communists repeated Aug. 5 a demonstration staged by Red returnees last spring: tore their clothes & smudged their faces to look mistreated when they went through the exchange point. Chinese Red broadcasts began to tell of the alleged mistreatment soon after the new exchange got under way.[3]

The Communists asked in an Armistice Comm. meeting Aug. 3 that joint Red Cross teams be restricted to the POW centers at Kaesong & Munsan, near Panmunjom. The Allies insisted that Red Cross units be admitted to all POW camps on both sides as provided in the armistice pact. The teams started for the camps Aug. 4.[4]

★ ★ ★

Welcome for Ex-Captives

The U.S. 8th Army had these gifts in store for each man returning in "Operation Big Switch"—the POW exchange in Korea:

$150 in cash & a Govt. check for the rest of his back pay—as much as $4,500 for some men captured early in the war; a kit containing messages of welcome & a review of world news the past 3 years. There was no segregation of POWs suspected of having been "brainwashed" by the Reds.[2]

Returnees went to an American "Freedom Village," ROK "Liberty Village" or British "Camp Britannica" near Munsan, then to Inchon for rest & processing.

★ ★ ★

Dulles-Rhee Conference

A new effort to unify American & South Korean policy was begun Aug. 5 when U.S. State Secy. Dulles opened a 4-day conference in Seoul with ROK Pres. Rhee.

Main topic of the meeting: what demands would be made on the Communists at the impending political conference on Korea.

Dulles, who flew to Seoul Aug. 2-4, promised on leaving Washington that the U.S. would not "finally determine" its position until it had consulted the other Allies.

Rhee had told the *N. Y. Times* July 29 it was "inconceivable" that the U.S. would not resume the war if the Reds refused to let Korea be unified. ROK Premier Paik Too Chin expressed belief Aug. 1 that "no reasonable result can be expected out of any conference with Communists." Rhee added Aug. 2 that his Govt. would cooperate with the UN in the political conference only if it "stands firm" for unification of Korea.[5]

In Dulles' party at the talks with Rhee: Amb. to UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson, Army Secy. Robert Stevens. Delay in adjournment of Congress disrupted plans to have 4 Senate leaders accompany Dulles (Republicans William F. Knowland & H. Alexander Smith, Democrats Lyndon B. Johnson & Richard B. Russell).

Allied Views

Britain's Actg. Forgn. Secy. Lord Salisbury said July 29 that Britain would accept Russia as a participant in the political conference and wanted India present on the non-Communist side. The British disclosed July 30 they had protested to the U.S. against Dulles' statement (July 28) that Communist stalling might cause the U.S. to walk out of the political conference.[6]

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru urged July 30 that the UN Gen. Assembly—to meet Aug. 17 on plans for the peace conference—consider Red Chinese & North Korean views. He said Red China's admission to the UN was essential to a stable peace.[7]

U.S. Votes Aid Funds

Congress, responding to a special appeal by Pres. Eisenhower, completed action Aug. 3 on a $200 million relief & rehabilitation measure for the Republic of Korea.

The President was authorized to divert that much unobligated money from Executive Offices funds. The money was previously earmarked for the Korean war.

1—see p. 247D1 2—see p. 166J 3—see p. 141F 4—see p. 245G3 5—see pp. 245G3, 246G1 6—see p. 246E2, G3 7—see pp. 247B1, 246E2, 221D3 (See Index by name & subject for other references)

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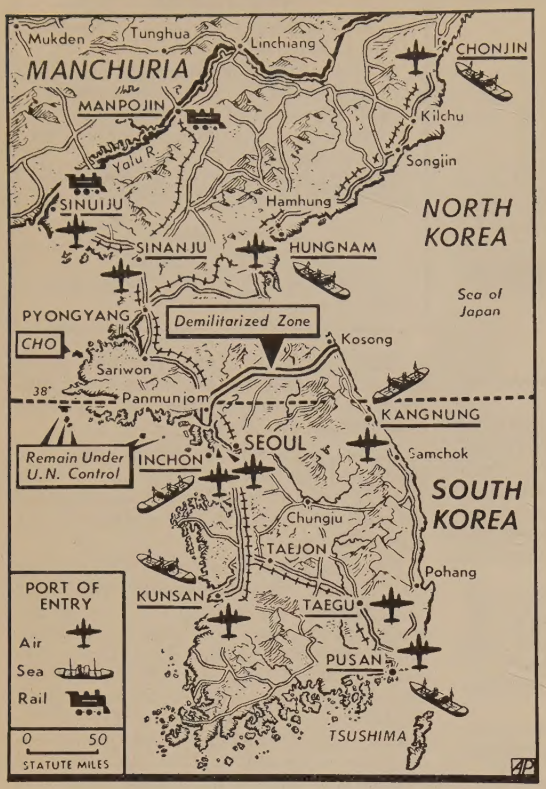
'Ports of Entry' During Truce



Wide World

Cities underlined on map were designated "ports of entry" through which troops would be rotated & worn-out supplies replaced during armistice. Use of ports was to be supervised by truce-observer teams. Symbols show classification of ports (sea, rail, air). USAF men on Cho Island said Reds moved warplanes into North Korea illegally after truce was signed.[1]

Gen. Eisenhower's message July 27 recommended the $200 million grant to meet Korea's "critical need . . . at the end of 3 years of tragic & devastating war." He cited the toll of 1,000,000 persons killed, 2,500,000 homeless, $1 billion worth of property damage in the Korean Republic. He said Korea's plight offered the free world an opportunity "to do constructive good in the cause of peace & freedom."

(Lt. Gen. John B. Coulder, UN Agent Gen. for Korean Reconstruction, estimated Aug. 1 that Korea would need $1 billion in outside aid during the next 5 years.)

10,000 tons of C-rations, rice & other food were given to the South Korean Govt. July 30 by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 8th Army commander—an armistice gift from Pres. Eisenhower.[2]

No GI Labor

Reports in Washington Aug. 1 said Dulles had told Allied Ambassadors of a plan to use U.S. servicemen on reconstruction projects in Korea. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R., Mass.) & Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and other Senators protested Aug. 3 against such assignments for troops and the White House denied that there was any intention to use the Army as construction labor. It said the plan called for the Army to give technical advice to South Korea.

Cease-Fire Observed

Allied & Communist ground forces completed late July 31 their withdrawal to positions 2½ miles apart.

Supervision of the neutral zone along the land front was taken over by the Military Armistice Comm., of which U.S. Maj. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan & North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Jo were senior members.

Violations Charged

Lee complained 3 times July 29-31 that Allied planes had violated the no-man's-land at the front by circling over it. (Members of a secret USAF radar unit on Cho Island, off the Korean west coast north of the 38th Parallel [see map], reported that many Communist jet planes flew into North Korea July 27 immediately after the signing of the armistice, it was disclosed July 31. The radar unit was withdrawn from Cho Aug. 1 under the terms, of the armistice.)[3]

Port Teams Formed

The Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm., which was responsible for behind-the-lines observance of the truce, held its first meeting Aug. 1 in Panmunjom. (Countries on the commission: Sweden, Switzerland, Poland & Czechoslovakia.)

Maj. Gen. Sven Grafstrom of Sweden announced Aug. 4 that the commission would dispatch inspection teams to ports of entry in North & South Korea Aug. 8. The teams were to see that neither side carried on a secret military buildup while the armistice was in effect.[4]

Truce Aftermath

U.S. Forces—Gen. Taylor said Aug. 2 that his 8th Army would use the armistice period for training to make itself "a better army." He said special attention would be given to the improvement of new ROK divisions and that recreation programs would be expanded to maintain the morale of troops waiting out the armistice.

U.S. Hq. in Tokyo announced July 28 that soldiers would be rotated home after 16 months of service in Korea under a new system to take effect Oct. 1 (replacing the rotation "point" system). The U.S. Army in Europe ended Aug. 3 its program of transferring volunteer infantrymen to Korea. The ODM in Washington announced July 13 that 15 blood collection centers in the U.S. would be closed due to the end of the Korean fighting.

Gen. Mark. W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, received a hero's welcome in San Francisco July 30. He warned that the armistice "must not beguile us into any lessening of our strength or vigilance." Clark attended his son's wedding in New Orleans Aug. 3, after which he went on to Washington Aug. 4 for a series of conferences at the Pentagon.[5]

North Korea—Appointment of Lt. Gen. Nam Il, senior member of the Communist truce team, as North Korean Foreign Minister was announced in Pyongyang Aug. 2. Moscow radio said July 30 that North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung had sent Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov his thanks for Russia's "enormous & selfless assistance & support" in the war "provoked by the American imperialists."[6]

Nationalist China—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued a message Aug. 4 to anti-Red war prisoners in Korea urging that they "stand firm" against return to Communist territory. He promised them admission to Formosa after their screening by the neutral custodial commission. The UN Command had Chiang's message broadcast & distributed in printed form in POW camps.[7]

Casualties—The U.S. reported Aug. 5 that its Korean war casualty list had increased to 141,705 (25,434 dead) as of July 31. Britain July 30 listed totals of 749 dead, 2,556 wounded, 209 missing, 937 taken prisoner. Colombia reported July 29 its Korean casualties exceeded 100 dead & 300 wounded. Greece reported Aug. 1: 169 killed, 543 wounded, 3 missing.[8]

Air Incidents

Russia acknowledged July 31 that its jet fighters had shot down an American B-50 bomber July 29 off Vladivostok. The Soviets charged in a note to the U.S. that the American plane had violated Siberian air frontiers and opened fire first on Russian planes, damaging one "seriously."

Only one of 17 men aboard the B-50 was known to have survived: Capt. John E. Roche of Washington, co-pilot, who was picked up at sea by a U.S. destroyer July 30. He said the B-50 was attacked 40 miles off Siberia while on a routine training mission from northern Japan.

Russia also charged July 21 that 4 U.S. fighter planes "invaded" Red China July 27 and downed a Soviet passenger plane en route from Port Arthur to the USSR, killing 15 passengers & 6 crewmen.

1—see map p. 246 2—see p. 246G1, 2 3—see p. 245D-G2 4—see p. 245E3 5—see p. 245E1 6—see p. 246B3 7—see p. 245G 8—see p. 247A2

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1953 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

U.S. Rejects Protests

The U.S. rejected the Russian notes on both air incidents. It said the Russian plane was intercepted over North Korea instead of Red China and should not have been in the war zone. Washington also demanded that the Russians return any survivors of the B-50 picked up by the Soviet Navy.

(An AF source in Washington said Aug. 1 that Soviet planes had appeared a dozen times the past year over Polar areas of North America & Greenland, where air bases & other defenses were maintained by the U.S. The informant also said Russian reconnaissance planes appeared over Japan on an average of once every 2 weeks.)[1]

GERMANY

Russia for 4-Power Talk

Russia informed the U.S., Britain & France Aug. 5 it was willing to hold a 4-power Foreign Ministers conference on Germany. But Moscow also proposed:

1) Discussion of measures beyond Germany to bring about a "general lessening" of world tension.

2) Expansion of the conference to Big 5 status with Red China as an added participant. Moscow's notes to the Western Big 3 said the establishment of Red China's "legal rights in all international affairs" was "essential" to such general peace talks.

The Soviets said they were willing to discuss "reestablishment of German unity & conclusion of a peace treaty" as proposed by the Western powers July 15. "A possible solution of the German problem could also help a solution of the Austrian question," the Soviet reply said. (See next page)

The note criticized the Western Foreign Ministers for having decided at their July conference—without Russian participation—what subjects should be taken up in Big 4 talks.

A U.S. State Dept. spokesman said Aug. 5 that "ambiguity" of language in the Soviet note made it necessary for the Western powers to confer among themselves before replying.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in an election campaign speech in Trier Aug. 5, said the Russians avoided 4 issues at stake in Germany: free elections, German participation in all German peace negotiations, freedom of action for a German Govt., a guarantee of European security. (Sources in Bonn disclosed July 24th that Adenauer had suggested a non-aggression pact between the West European defense bloc & the USSR to allay Russia's professed fear that Western defense forces were aggressive.)

U.S. vs Top-Level Talks

The U.S. rejected Britain's proposal for a top-level Big 4 conference and offered "a foreign ministers meeting or nothing at all," the Marquess of Salisbury, British representative in the recent Big 3 talks, revealed July 29.[2]

Food Program Continues

Despite East Zone propaganda & threatened reprisals, East Germans continued this week to throng West Berlin food depots for free relief packages. 1,300,000 parcels were given out through Aug. 3 (375,000 to East Berliners, 925,000 to other Germans), officials said Aug. 4.

"Flying columns" of about 5,000 Communist Party workers from East Berlin tried Aug. 4 to disrupt distribution at 2 West Berlin food depots. Police dispersed the agitators after arresting 75.

It was the Reds' first attempt to halt the food program by direct action, although the East Zone Govt. previously had confiscated some parcels and banned the sale of railroad tickets to Berlin Aug. 2. However, East Germans traveled to the city on bicycles, buses & other vehicles. (They began using the transit system for intersector travel again Aug. 5 although there was no announcement that the ban had been lifted.)

About 2,000 food parcels confiscated from returning East Germans were handed out to unemployed & pensioned West Berliners, the East Zone Govt. said Aug. 3.

The Soviet Zone press corroborated Aug. 3 reports of protest actions by East-zoners against the food blockade. But rumors of mass demonstrations & riots were not confirmed.[3]

U.S. Offers Blocked Funds

U.S. High Comm. Dr. James B. Conant offered Aug. 4 to recommend the release of blocked East German funds in the U.S. for the purchase of food.

East German Premier Otto Grotewohl, in a speech to the East Zone Parliament July 29, had proposed buying at least $15 million worth of food in the U.S. He demanded release of East German funds blocked in U.S. banks since World War II. U.S. officials said the blocked assets of the Deutsche Notenbank, East Germany's official financial institution, totaled only about $1,400,000.[4]

Reds Analyze East Riots

An extensive U.S.-supported underground was blamed for East Germany's June 17 uprising in a report issued July 28 by the Soviet Zone Communist Party's Central Com.

Conceding that "about 5%" of East German workers rose against the Govt. June 17, the report said the riots showed existence in East Germany of "a Fascist underground movement organized and supported by the Americans." Resistance groups representing varied political thinking, from dissident Communists to old Nazis, were listed.

5-Year Plan Modified

The report detailed changes in the 5-Year Plan to improve living standards and increase buying power this year by 2 billion marks ($509 million), about $27 per person.

Heavy industry was to be expanded only 6% this year instead of the 13% previously planned. Light industry was to be enlarged by 10% instead of the planned 7.1% to increase production of consumer goods.

Ulbricht on Red Aims

In a speech published in Berlin July 30, Communist Party leader Walter Ulbricht said the revised 5-Year Plan did not mean the East German Govt. was halting its collectivization movement & the creation of an army. He admitted the program had been slowed down as a temporary "new course." He said:

- 146,000 peasants were enrolled in "production cooperatives" (collective farms). There were 5,000 such cooperatives with a total of 798,000 hectares (one hectare=2.47 acres).
- Conditions in the Soviet Zone must be "so improved that the living standard of workers . . . in every way lies above that of West German workers."
- The "reactionary" influence of the church & the clergy on youth must be counteracted by a systematic education program emphasizing "questions of natural science."

More East Zone Purges

Construction Min. Bernd Weinberger was dismissed from the East German Cabinet July 30 for "a capitulatory attitude" toward strikers in the June 17 riots. He was demoted to leader of the Soviet Zone reparations office.

State Secy. for Coal & Power Max Fritsch was ousted from the Govt. and was succeeded by Rolf Jaschonka, a veteran Communist Party worker.

5 persons from Westerhausen, Saxony-Anhalt, were sentenced to one-to 4-year jail terms by an East German court at Halle July 23 for rioting June 17.[5]

Bonn Pays Nazi Victims

The West German Parliament completed passage July 31 of a bill to pay $952 million to persons persecuted by the Nazis on German soil. (It previously had approved payment of $822 in goods to Israel as reparations for Nazi persecutions of Jews.) The new measure provided that concentration camp victims would receive $37.50 a month for each month of imprisonment, with pensions to be paid survivors of those who died under persecution.[6]

Naumann Freed

The last 2 of 8 ex-Nazis accused by the British last winter of having plotted a West German coup were released from Karlsruhe jail July 28 on orders of the West German Supreme Court. It held that they need not be detained while under investigation because they were in no position to leave the country or destroy evidence against them.

The 2: Dr. Werner Naumann, ex-Nazi Propaganda Ministry secretary, & Friedrich Karl Bornemann, ex-leader of Nazi Youth. Naumann, who was named by the British as head of the alleged plot, was made a candidate for Parliament Aug. 5 by the nationalistic German Reich Party.[7]

1—see p. 81E 2—see p. 238B3 3—see p. 247C2 4—see p. 215P 5—see p. 247G2, G3 6—see p. 93H 7—see pp. 238G2, 115E

EAST EUROPE

Reds Pay Austrian Costs

Russia announced July 30 that the Soviet Army would assume its own Austrian occupation costs, as U.S. forces had done since 1947. Austria had paid $105 million since 1945 to garrison 44,000 Red troops.

A spokesman for Britain, which like France continued to assess the Austrians for the occupation, said July 31 the British would "consider" following the U.S. & Soviet examples. Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab thanked Russia July 31 for renouncing payments. But he said Austria would not become either "Russophile or Americanophile," was resolved instead to "pursue a purely Austrian policy."

On Treaty Negotiations

Russia proposed in notes to Austria, the U.S., Britain & France July 29 that Austrian peace negotiations be resumed on the basis of the "long draft" treaty. The Soviets said the simpler "short draft" favored by the Western allies & Austria should be dropped on grounds that it violated Potsdam Conference commitments.[1]

Rumania Admits U.S. Press

U.S. correspondents entered Bucharest for the first time in more than 5 years Aug. 2 when 4 American reporters attended the opening of a 2-week "4th World Youth Festival."

With its slogan "For Friendship & Peace," the Festival was similar to the 1951 Communist-sponsored youth rally in Berlin. Communists said 30,000 youths from 102 foreign countries, plus 40,000 Rumanians, attended the opening rally in Bucharest's new sports stadium. Bucharest residents said labor battalions & soldiers had worked for 3 months to spruce up the city. U.S. flags (with 64 instead of 48 stars) were displayed with flags of other nations.

The U.S. newsmen admitted: John MacCormac of the *N. Y. Times*, Richard O'Regan, chief of the AP Vienna Bureau; Daniel Gilmore, UP Vienna Bureau head; Joseph Wechsberg of *The New Yorker* magazine.[2]

U. S. on Czech Balloons

The U.S. rejected July 31 a Czech protest against the Crusade for Freedom's practice of sending propaganda balloons into Czechoslovakia from Germany. The U.S. note said it was "inevitable" that the outside world would try to break down the "wall sealing off (the Czech) people." The Czechs were advised to abolish their Iron Curtain, permit "free exchange of information & ideas."

(A Czech mechanic, Vaclav Uhlik, 32, ran through the Czech-German border July 25 in a home-made armored car, carrying his wife, 2 children & 4 other persons to freedom with him. He said he had filched scrap metal for 2 years to fashion the vehicle. He brought out Mrs. Libuse Cloud, 32, wife of U.S. Army veteran Lennart Cloud of Sioux City, Ia., who was forced to leave Czechoslovakia 3 weeks after they were married in 1949.)[3]

Reds Rebuild Rocket Base

Evidence that Russia had rebuilt a former German rocket station on the Baltic was presented Aug. 4 at the Intl. Astronautical Congress in Zurich. Harry Ruppe, a West German technician, said sketches of Russian rockets launched from Peenemunde had been smuggled to him by an East German. They showed improved forms of the German Wasserfall rocket, a radio-guided anti-aircraft missile designed to operate at 50,000 feet.[4]

U. S. to Probe Baltics

The U.S. House of Representatives adopted July 27 a resolution to set up a select committee to investigate Soviet annexation of Lithuania, Latvia & Estonia. The measure called for inquiries into all "circumstances which led to the 'incorporation' of those countries into the Soviet Union."[5]

Gilmore on Soviets

Eddy Gilmore, ex-AP bureau chief in Moscow, said on arriving in New York Aug. 5: He didn't think "there's going to be any great revolution in Russia" and Premier Malenkov "has always given me the impression of a man who is very much in charge." Gilmore returned to the U.S. with his Russian wife Tamara & 2 children.[6]

UNITED NATIONS

Hammarskjold Reports

Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld asked UN members Aug. 3 to use the UN less "for voicing of complaints" and more for presentation of "proposals furthering the common end." His introduction to the Secretary General's annual report also urged:

- Development of a "truly international civil service, free from all national pressures & influences."
- Extension of the scope of UN-based international law, with increased respect for it & more willing use of the Intl. Court of Justice.

Sees 'Fundamental Trends'

The UN's first attention should go to efforts to control and moderate "conflicts that constitute an immediate danger to world peace—and above all, the 'East-West' conflict,"—Hammarskjöld said. But long-term direction of UN work, he held, should be determined by these "fundamental trends in human society": Wider social justice & equality for individuals, and political, economic & social equality & justice between nations.

Hammarskjöld reminded UN critics that "the pursuit of peace & progress cannot end in a few years in either victory or defeat." He called the Korean truce "a victory for the principle of collective security" and proof of "the failure of the attempt to unify Korea by armed aggression in violation of the UN Charter."

He urged that long-range peace efforts be "based upon an orderly & steady advance toward higher living standards for all peoples."[7]

Visa Dispute End Forseen

The UN Economic & Social Council in Geneva unanimously expressed its confidence Aug. 1 that differences between the UN & the U.S. over visas to UN Hq. in New York would be solved "satisfactorily & expeditiously."

The vote followed a report by Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld on negotiations with the U.S. over delay in the granting of visas to persons coming to UN Hq. on official business.

Russia & Poland joined the vote after withdrawal of a Polish proposal to submit the matter to arbitration if it were not settled within 3 months.

Hammarskjöld told the council that, under a "headquarters agreement," the U.S. could not deny access to UN Hq. but could deport persons who abused the privileges of residence by activities outside their UN duties.[9]

Trusteeships Reviewed

Conditions in New Guinea, Nauru, Western Samoa, Somaliland & the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were reviewed by the UN Trusteeship Council in New York June 16-July 21.

Summarizing the session, Chrmn. Leslie Munro of New Zealand said:

Most administrative problems arose from political differences among tribes of neighboring regions, boundary disputes, redistribution of land & appeals from judgments of local courts.

Slow but gradual improvement in various fields was found in Togoland & the Cameroons in Africa, under British & French administration, and in the Pacific areas under U.S. trust. The council noted rapid improvement in Italy's Somaliland Admin.[10]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Addresses Governors

Pres. Eisenhower told the U.S. Governors' Conf. in Seattle Aug. 4 that the situation in south Asia, from Indo-China to Iran, was "very ominous to the United States."

The President said India "would be outflanked," Burma "in no position for defense" and "the rich empire of Indonesia" imperiled if the Reds overran Indo-China. American contribution of $400 million to help anti-Red forces in Indo-China was "the cheapest way that we can prevent . . . a most terrible" blow to American security.

The President scored Iran Premier Mohammed Mossadegh for having "moved toward getting rid of his Parliament" in a maneuver "supported by the Communist Party of Iran."

1—see p. 238C3 2—see p. 238F3 3—see p. 222F3 4—see Vol. XII, p. 373J 5—see p. 215A-B 6—see p. 187C 7—see p. 209M 8—see p. 10M 9—see p. 188K 10—see p. 142P

Supports States

The President flew to Seattle for the Governors' Conference Aug. 3, then flew back to Washington the night of Aug. 4-5 to start work on 208 bills sent him in the closing rush of Congress. He called in his extemporaneous talk Aug. 4 for Federal-state cooperation in solving national problems, promised to defend the "authority . . . and the revenues" of the the states.

(Govs. John S. Fine [R., Pa.] & John S. Battle [D., Va.] joined Aug. 3 in charging that the FBI had violated state rights by investigating alleged brutalities against prisoners & mental patients in their states. Gov. Frank G. Clement [D., Tenn.] took issue Aug. 4 with the President's recent statement that expansion of the TVA & similar projects would be socialistic. Republicans in the Governors' Conference Aug. 2 indorsed the Eisenhower Admin.'s fiscal policies, including its insistence on balancing the budget before cutting taxes.)[1]

Messages to Congress

The President sent Congress a special message Aug. 1 asking that it act next session to extend Federal Security coverage to about 10,500,000 persons not now on the rolls.

His plan called for mandatory coverage of about 6,500,000 persons, including some self-employed farmers, domestic servants & professional persons. Coverage would be optional for 4,500,000 others, including clergymen and state & local government workers.

The White House said the message was sent just before Congress adjourned so committees could study the question before next session.[2]

The President also sent a message to Congress July 31 promising recommendations next year on a balanced program for developing the country's natural resources.[3]

Labor Message Delayed

The President failed to send, before Congress adjourned, a message on revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Chrmn. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.) of the Senate Labor Com. said Aug. 4 the message was still in the "working" stage. (The *Wall St. Journal* said Aug. 3 the President had drafted a 19-point labor program designed to make the Taft-Hartley law more acceptable to organized labor.)[4]

CONGRESS

Senator Taft Dies

Sen. Robert Alphonso Taft of Ohio, 63, majority leader of the Senate, died in New York July 31 of cancer.

His illness, discovered 3 months ago, had taken a critical turn July 25 while he was undergoing treatment & examination in New York Hospital.

A medical bulletin announcing the senator's death at New York Hospital July 31 said he was the victim of "widespread highly malignant rapidly growing tumors."

He had complained first of a hip ailment in April. The affliction was diagnosed as cancer during tests in May & June at Holmes Hospital in Cincinnati & Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington.

He was convalescing from an exploratory abdominal operation, performed in New York July 8, when his condition took a turn for the worse July 25. The AP said Aug. 4 his doctors had found many secondary tumors but did not have time to trace the primary cancer before he died.

Wide World

Sen. Taft as he appeared this year in role of Senate leader.

President Loses Ally

Taft, son of a President, had been a national leader of the GOP since he entered the Senate in 1940. He emerged during the years of Democratic administration as "Mr. Republican", most formidable Opposition figure in Congress.

But he finished as runnerup the 3 times he sought his party's Presidential nomination. His strongest bid and greatest disappointment occurred in 1952 when he lost out to Gen. Eisenhower.

However, he made a pact of party unity with the general that endured until his death. Despite some differences with the President over foreign policy, Taft was regarded as the Eisenhower Admin.'s strongest ally in Congress this year. He had used his influence to put down factional strife within the GOP, stop legislative "revolts."

Honored at Capitol

Sen. Taft was paid official tributes after his death almost equaling those reserved for Presidents. He was given a state funeral in the capitol Rotunda in Washington Aug. 3 attended by Pres. Eisenhower, members of Congress & many other dignitaries. Ex-Pres. Truman & other Democratic leaders cast party differences aside, eulogized his personal greatness. He was buried in Cincinnati Aug. 4.

Facts on Taft: Born Sept. 8, 1889, in Cincinnati. Father William Howard Taft (died 1930) was successively Gov. Gen. of Philippines, War Secy., 27th U.S. President, U.S. Chief Justice. Robert Taft attended Taft School in Watertown, Conn. (conducted by uncle Horace), graduated from Yale 1910, Harvard Law School 1913; first in class both at Yale & Harvard.

Entered law practice in Cincinnati, married Martha Wheaton Bowers (daughter of Pres. Taft's Solicitor Gen. Lloyd Bowers) 1914. Rejected for World War I military service due to poor vision but served as a counsel to Hoover Food Admin. in Europe. Added real estate & publishing interests to prosperous law partnership with brother Charles Taft in Cincinnati in 1920s. Was a leading Ohio state representative & senator 1921-32. Defeated New Deal Democrat, Sen. Robert J. Buckley, for U.S. Senate 1939. Ran 2d to Willkie for GOP Presidential nomination 1940, stayed out of 1944 race, was runnerup to Dewey in 1948 and to Eisenhower in 1952.

Taft became a leader of GOP opposition to New Deal during first months in Senate. He opposed preparedness measures in 1940-41 on grounds that Germany & Japan were not likely to attack the U.S. & Pres. Roosevelt was trying to get the U.S. into war. He fought many New Deal measures and, in 1947 led 80th Congress in throwing out Wagner Labor Act in favor of Taft-Hartley law, which he contended was impartial toward labor & management. He often fought foreign aid & overseas defense alliances since 1947, arguing that (1) the U.S. could not rehabilitate the world & should concern itself primarily with Western Hemisphere defense and (2) Western alliances might goad the Soviets into war.

Wife was a skilled partner in political campaigns until invalided by stroke 3 years ago. Sen. Taft's 4 sons, all surviving: Wm. Howard Taft 3d, Amb. to Ireland; attorney Robert A. Taft Jr. & newspaper exec. Lloyd Bowers Taft, both of Cincinnati; physicist Horace Dwight Taft.

New Leaders Named

A Senate Republican caucus elected Sen. William F. Knowland of California Aug. 4 to succeed Taft as majority leader. Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan succeeded to Knowland's former chairmanship of the Senate. Republican Policy Com. Konwland had been acting majority leader since June 10 due to Taft's illness.

Their election was unanimous on the part of 39 GOP senators present.

Wide World

Sens. Homer Ferguson (left) & William F. Knowland, new Senate GOP leaders named Aug. 4.

1—see p. 204C 2—see p. 179M. 3—see p. 168N 4—see p. 37A (See Index by name & subject for other reeferences)

First-Session Record of 83rd Congress

BILLS PASSED & OTHER MAJOR ACTIONS

Budget—Appropriated $61,211,000,000 for fiscal 1954. (Prospective expenditure, including old appropriations unspent: $74 billion, for a $5-$6 billion deficit.)

Taxes—Rejected major cuts this year. Extended excess profits tax to Dec. 31. Voted to drop 20% tax on theater admissions (not approved by President).

Foreign Aid—Voted $4.5 billion for Mutual Security Program as against $7.6 billion requested by ex-Pres. Truman, $5.8 billion by Pres. Eisenhower. Provided $200 million for Korean relief & rehabilitation, $100 million worth of surplus farm goods to friendly countries, 1,000,000 tons of wheat to Pakistan.

Defense—Approved Eisenhower Admin. cuts in AF budget in giving Defense Dept. $34.4 billion as against Truman request of $40.7 billion. Gave President one-yr. extension of power to control defense materials, grant loans & subsidies for defense production. Authorized stockpiling of machine tools by Defense Dept.

Foreign Trade—Extended Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to June 12, 1954. Established commission to study foreign trade policy. Extended Presidential export controls to June 30, 1954. Simplified some customs procedures.

Other Treaties—Approved 3-yr. extension of Intl. Wheat Agreebent. Senate ratified North Atlantic Treaty protocols to revise & strengthen NATO, also ratified friendship-commerce-navigation treaties with 8 countries.

Immigration—Voted over-quota admission of 214,000 refugees in 3 years.

Off-Shore Resources—Gave states title to oil & other mineral deposits within traditional state boundaries (3 to 10 mi. seaward). Kept Federal Jurisdiction over rest of Continental Shelf (to 150 mi. seaward).

Public Power—Cut down on Federal development of transmission lines & other phases of power development to encourage more private participation.

Business & Economic Controls—Dropped most controls on consumer items except rent control in critical defense areas (extended to Apr. 30, 1954). Replaced RFC with Small Business Admin. loan agency. Authorized disposal to private business of 29 synthetic rubber plants owned by Govt.

Agriculture—Raised 1954 minimum wheat-crop acreage to 62 million acres from 55 million. Voted $150 million relief to drought areas. Strengthened farmers' role in management of Federal farm credit system. Extended usee of Mexican workers in labor-shortage areas through 1956.

Housing—Set 20,000 limit on start of new public housing units. (res. Eisenhower had recommended 35,000. Revised & extended Natl. Housing Act. Gave Fed. Housing Admin. a $500 million increase in authority to insure housing loans.

Veterans & Service Personnel—Extended to June 30, 1954, VA's authority to make housing loans to veterans who could not obtain bank loans. Renewed life-insurance plans, income tax exemptions, dependency allowances.

Govt. Reorganization—Let Pres. Eisenhower (a) set up Cabinet-level Dept. of Health, Eductn. & Welfare and (b) carry out 9 other reorganizaion plans affecting Agri., Justice & Defense Depts., Office of Defense Mobilization, Export-Import Bank, foreign aid agencies, Council of Economic Advisers, airline subsidies. Congress authorized new commission on Govt. reorganization.

REJECTED OR DELAYED

The Senate failed to join the President in denouncing Russia's subjugation of free nations through violation of World War II agreements. (Many Republicans held out for U.S. repudiation of Potsdam & Yalta Agreements).

Congress postponed action on: increase in natl. debt limit & postal rates; expansion of Social Security coverage and freeze of 1½% Social Security payroll tax (to rise to 2% Jan. 1); retention of present corporation & excise taxes due for automatic decrease Apr. 1; revision of Taft-Hartley labor & McCarran-Walter immigration laws; Hawaiian statehood; Dist. of Columbia home rule; St. Lawrence Seaway & private development of St. Lawrence power.

7 Senators were absent from the caucus, including 5 who wanted the choice of Taft's successor postponed until January—presumably to block Knowland's elevation to the post. The 5: Sens. Styles Bridges (N.H.), Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), John W. Bricker (Ohio), Herman Welker (Ida.) George W. Malone (Nevada). William E. Jenner & Homer Capehart (both of Ind.) also wanted a postponement but attended the caucus, voted for Knowland & Ferguson.[1]

Morse for GOP Rule

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) said July 31 he would vote Republican on organizing the Senate because "the nation . . . voted the Republican party into power" in 1952. (Appointment of a Democratic successor to Taft by Dem. Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio would give his party 48 Senators next year. Morse & Vice Pres. Nixon could give the GOP a one-vote margin.)[2]

Congress Adjourns

The 83rd Congress, in session since Jan. 3, adjourned early Aug. 4 until next year. The session ended with Senate adjournment at 12:39 a.m. after Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) had kept the final gavel waiting by delivering a 75-min. last-night speech on "Energy, Resources, Progress & the Northwest." The House quit at 11:07 p.m. Aug. 3.

Debt Extension Shelved

The session ended without action on 2 measures labeled "must" by the Eisenhower Admin.: an increase in the national debt limit and a raise in postal rates.

Pres. Eisenhower, in a breakfast conference Aug. 2 with Senate leader William F. Knowland & Senate Finance Comm. Chrmn. Eugene D. Millikin, urged passage of the debt-limit increase (to $290 billion from $275 billion). It had been shelved by the Finance Com. Aug. 1. But the Admin. conceded Aug. 3 it had lost the fight for debt-limit action until 1954. Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey said the Govt. would try to get by this year under the $275 billion limit although its ability to handle financial problems would be "severely" restricted.[3]

The measure to raise postal rates by $240,500,000 a year was tabled in the House July 27.[4]

Measures Passed

Among 208 bills sent to the White House during the closing rush on Capitol Hill were these:

Refugees—A compromise measure to admit 214,000 refugees to the U.S. the next 3 years over immigration quotas. (The Eisenhower Admin. had asked for admission of 240,000 in 2 years.) It passed by 190-44 in the House July 31, by Senate voice vote Aug. 1. Beneficiaries: 55,000 ethnic Germans who had fled to Germany & Austria from Iron Curtain countries; 35,000 other Iron Curtain refugees living in Germany & Austria; 10,000 other escapees in Europe; 60,000 Italians, 17,000 Greeks, 17,000 Dutch, 2,000 Chinese from Formosa, 3,000 other Asians, 2,000 non-Asians from the Far East, 4,000 orphans from anywhere in the world, 2,000 Arabs, 5,000 refugees now in the U.S. temporarily.[5]

Appropriations—The Senate Aug. 3 completed passage of the foreign aid bill. It called for expenditure this year of $6,652,422,390, of which $4,531,507,000 was new money, $2,120,915,390 carried over from previous years' funds not yet spent. Appropriation for direct Point 4 aid: $118,243,500, of which $62,100,000 went to Asia & the Pacific, $33,792,500 to the Near East & Africa, $22,342,500 to Latin America.[6]

Agencies—The bill abolishing the RFC in favor of the Small Business Admin. was sent to the President by the Senate July 29 and signed by him next day.[7] Theodore C. Streibert, 53, ex-Mutual Broadcasting System chairman, was nominated by the President July 30 as director of the new U.S. Info. Agency and confirmed by the Senate Aug 3.[8]

GENERAL

Mayock Tax-Fee Probe

Welburn Mayock, a Washington lawyer influential in Democratic Party affairs in 1948, told the House committee in Washington Aug. 4: he earned a $65,000 fee from a businessman by helping him out of Federal tax difficulties, then channeled $30,000 of the money into the Democratic Natl. Committee's 1948 campaign fund.

Mayock told a House Ways & Means subcommittee he earned the fee from William S. Lasdon, chemical manufacturer of Katonah, N.Y. Lasdon's lawyer had been unable to get a capital-gains tax classification on $6 million the Lasdon family had collected for patents & a contract (with American Cyanamid) to manufacture sulfadiazine. Mayock said he was a friend of then-Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder and got the ruling Lasdon wanted after 2 brief talks with Snyder.

Mayock said Louis Johnson, Dem. Natl. chairman in 1948, would not accept the $30,000 as a direct lump-sum gift because of the Hatch Act's $5,000 limit on an individual's political contribution. But Mayock testified that he "funneled" the $30,000 into the party treasury by having numerous persons & institutions relay portions of it for him. He said they acted "in innocence."

1—see pp. 210N, 187N; also Index sections in Vols. I-XIII for references to Sen. Taft 2—see p. 170C 3—see p. 242C1 4—see p. 198L 5—see p. 239F2 6—see p. 247D3 7—see p. 9P 8—see p. 226A2

Lasdon, president of the Nepara Chemical Co., of Yonkers, N.Y., had testified Aug. 3 there was no suggestion of bribery or a political contribution in his hiring Mayock.

'Justice' Probe Report

The House Judiciary Com., in a final report on its 18-month probe of the Justice Dept., charged Aug. 1 that there had been "shocking inefficiency" & moral laxity under past Administrations. A dissent by Rep. Byron G. Rogers (D., Colo.) called the investigation a "fishing expedition" with "unbelievably small" results.

The majority report charged "outright obstructionist" tactics were used to hinder the committee's study when J. Howard McGrath was Attorney-General in the Truman Admin. (The investigating subcommittee of the Judiciary unit reported June 30 that shortcomings of the Justice Dept. had been eliminated through reforms initiated by Atty. Gen. Brownell.)[1]

Clergymen Testify

Denials of Communist connections were made before the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington & Rev. Jack Richard McMichael, Methodist pastor in Upper Lake, Calif.[2]

Bishop Oxnam, who testified at his own request July 21, said he was never knowingly associated with a Red-front group. He asked that the committee withdraw "inaccuracies & misrepresentations" about him based on raw, unevaluated files. It acknowledged there was "no record of any Communist Party membership or affiliation by Bishop Oxnam."

McMichael July 30 acknowledged that he was chairman of the American Youth Congress in 1941 but said it was not then "dominated" by Communists. He denied in a heated committee session July 31 he had ever before seen ex-Communist Manning Johnson or Mr. & Mrs. John Edmiston of Waynesville, O., ex-FBI undercover agents in the CP. They had given testimony linking him with the CP & Red-front activities.

Pennsylvania Reds Held

8 men identified by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover as among Communist Party leaders in eastern Pennsylvania were indicted under the Smith Act by a Federal grand jury in Philadelphia Aug. 3 on charges of conspiring to teach overthrow of the U.S. Govt. by force.[3] The alleged plotters were seized by the FBI July 30-31 in Philadelphia, Atlantic City & Weymouth, N.J. Among those held were Joseph Kuzma, described as Philadelphia CP leader, and Samuel Gobeloff, ex-*Daily Worker* general manager of Camden, N.J. Others, all of Philadelphia: Benjamin Weiss, Walter Lowenfels, Thomas Nabried, Sherman Labovitz, David Dubensky, Irvin Katz.

1—see p. 206N 2—see 232C3, 224D3 3—see 225F2 4—see 205H 5—see 191E-G 6—see 249D1, 234E1 7—see 250F1 8—see 155C 9—see 251A3 10—see 243G1

Progress on H-Bomb

The Atomic Energy Comm. said July 30 in its semi-annual report to Congress it was approaching "major production" of hydrogen bomb materials. It said production of fissionable materials for conventional atomic weapons reached a new record rate in Jan.-June this year. It also reported "substantial" advancement in atomic weapons during that period and said the 11th atomic test explosion in Nevada last spring "obviated the necessity" for another series of tests next fall.[4]

The AEC reported work under way at Knolls laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y. on an advanced-type nuclear power plant for a submarine that would produce "significantly higher speed" than those in 2 atomic-powered subs now under construction.[5]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Iran Votes to End Majlis

Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's proposal to dissolve Iran's Majlis won about 99.9% of the votes cast in the Teheran District Aug. 3 in the first phase of a non-secret plebescite.

With all but 2 small areas reporting, official returns Aug. 4 showed 162,062 votes for dissolution & 116 opposed. Separate polls were provided for voters favoring dissolution & those against. Voters had to sign their ballots. Voting was confined to Teheran & 8 suburbs; the rest of the nation was to vote Aug. 10.

Religious Leader Bans Vote

Ex-Majlis Speaker Ayatollah Sayed Abolghassem Kashani, Moslem religious leader & Mossadegh's bitterest political foe, imposed "haraam" (religious proscription) on the plebescite Aug. 1, but the size of the vote indicated his ban had little effect.

Mirza Hadadpur, a pro-Kashani business man, died Aug. 2 of wounds received the night before in a street battle between opposition supporters & pro-Mossadegh forces. 8 persons were injured July 30 when Nationalists attacked a mass meeting in the garden of Kashani's home. Clashes between Nationalist extremists & Tudeh (Communist) Party members marked political meetings Aug. 2. Both groups favored dissolution of the Majlis but the Tudeh also called for "liquidation" of the royal court.[7]

Albania Govt. Reorganized

Albania's People's Assembly approved Aug. 2 a Govt. reorganization which removed Dr. Omer Nishani from his figurehead post as President of the Presidium. Enver Hoxha remained as Premier & virtual dictator.

No reason was given for Nishani's ouster. His successor: Hadje Lechi, ex-minister without portfolio. (Albanian refugees in Rome said last March that Nishani's Austrian-born Jewish wife had been forced to leave the Presidential Palace in Tirana on suspicion of having contact with "reactionary elements.") Tirana Radio reported only the barest information about the Govt. change Aug. 2 but emphasized Hoxha's pledges of continued "absolute friendship" for Russia & "merciless treatment" of internal enemies.[8]

Defense Orders Revised

The Defense Dept. announced Aug. 3 that low-bidding Intl. Harvester of Ft. Wayne, Ind. would become sole producer Jan. 1 of 5-ton military trucks, also produced at present by Mack-Intl. of Allentown, Pa. & Diamond "T" of Chicago. Tank & vehicle production was to drop to $50 million worth a month from $160 million under the cutback & centralization program of the Defense Dept.'s production branch. Competitive bidding was planned to determine sole producer of 2-ton & ½-ton trucks, currently supplied by Gen. Motors & Reo.

The Amer. Car. & Foundry Co. made Aug. 3 a voluntary refund of $22,544,349 from funds allocated for production of self-propelled armored vehicles at Berwick, Pa. It was the largest refund ever given the Army Ordnance Corp.[6]

Latin America

Dr. Milton Eisenhower said Aug. 4 that South America's major need was U.S. capital for industrial expansion. Reporting on his 5-week tour of 10 Latin American republics, he cited "tremendous development" in industry, agriculture & education but said power, transportation & communication facilities were "discouragingly deficient."

As ways of developing "better understanding among the Govts. & peoples" of the Americas, he suggested: (1) more extensive exchange of students, teachers & workers between the U.S. & South American nations; (2) development of greater mutual respect for local culture & institutions and a non-intervention policy; (3) agreement on "supremacy of moral values & essential common goals."[9]

Bolivian Land Reform

Bolivia's agricultural reform program went into effect Aug. 2. Under the program lands that belonged to communities before Jan. 1900, were to revert to local populations. All gum & nut trees in Eastern Bolivia were placed in the public domain. Persons over 18 were permitted to apply for 123 acres in eastern Bolivia if they agreed to start working the land within 2 years.[10]

Argentine-Soviet Trade Pact

$150 million in trade was provided for in an agreement signed by Russia & Argentina Aug. 5 in Buenos Aires. It was Russia's first major commercial agreement in Latin America. The pact called for Russia to deliver 500,000 tons of coal during the next year. Argentina was to send 75,000 tons of linseed oil, 20,000 tons of wool, 15,000 tons of quebracho extract and smaller amounts of hides & canned meats.

Argentina also received a credit of $30 million for capital imports from Russia for use in development of heavy industry.[1]

More USSR Shifts

Removal of Alexei Kleshchev as Premier of Byelorussia, 3d largest republic in the USSR, was reported in Moscow July 29. He was replaced by Kirill Mazurov, a Politburo member & CP first secretary in Minsk. No reason was given for the change.

Replacements for Moldavian Justice Min. V. M. Bondareno & Supreme Court Pres. A. S. Kazanir also were announced in Moscow July 29. Bondareno, transferred to an unidentified post, was succeeded by Fedor Albu. Leonid Kazanak was named to act for Kazanir.

A. I. Inauri was named internal affairs minister for Georgia Aug. 2, succeeding Vladimir G. Dekanozov who was removed from the post and ousted from the Communist Party July 15.

Gen. Mikhail Aleksandrovich Zapevalin, veteran Soviet secret police officer, was appointed first deputy internal affairs minister Aug. 3. His most recent assignment was on the construction of the Volga-Don Canal.[2]

OBITUARIES

Daniel Creeden, 61, pres. of Libby, McNeill & Libby (food canners); July 29 in Chicago.

Percival Farquhar, 88, engineer & financier active in development of Latin American utilities & railroads; Aug. 4 in New York.

Mrs. Gertrude Gompers, 70, widow of AFL founder Samuel Gompers, campaigner for labor unions, liberal divorce laws; Aug. 1 in N.Y.

Dr. Elmer Lee Henderson, 68, expres. Amer. Medical Assn., leader in its fight against natl. health insurance; July 30 in Louisville, Ky. of cancer.

SPORTS

Mangrum Wins All-Amer. Golf

Lloyd Mangrum, 39, of Niles, Ill. won the $3,240 first prize in the All-American tourney in Chicago Aug. 3. Patty Berg of Chicago won the women's open (for $1,000) and Frank Stranahan of Toledo, O. won his 6th straight men's amateur title.

U.S. Wins Wightman Tennis

The U.S. defeated Britain, 7 to 0, in Rye, N.Y. Aug. 1 & 3 to win the Wightman Cup (women's tennis) for the 21st time in 25 meetings. U.S. team: Maureen Connolly, Louise Brough, Doris Hart & Shirley Fry.

S. Africa Bars Kramer, Segura

U.S. pro tennis stars Jack Kramer & Francisco (Pancho) Segura Aug. 3 were denied visas to play in South Africa because of currency regulations. (The Govt. opposed removal from the country of pounds sterling in which the players would be paid.) Segura, a native of Ecuador, said Aug. 1 that South Africa had refused to admit him "because I have [South American] Indian blood."

Kramer & Segura were in England on a world tour with Australians Frank Sedgman & Ken McGregor.

Channel Swimmers

A 6-man Egyptian team set an English Channel relay record of 10 hr. 51 min. and Abdel Litif Abou Heif, 23, a member of the team, set an individual mark of 13 hr. 45 min. from England to France Aug. 2.

Other Aug. 2 attempts: Florence Chadwick, 33, of San Diego, Calif., who swam the channel twice, failed in a 3d try, halting about 9 miles from France. Osman Ghandour, 27, of Lebanon also failed the England-France swim. Damian Piza Beltran of Mexico swam from France to England in 15 hr. 23 min.

Baseball

Pitcher Vic Raschi of the AL-leading N.Y. Yankees set a major league record for pitchers Aug. 4 by batting in 7 runs against Detroit in Yankee Stadium. Score: N.Y. 15, Detroit 0.

The AL St. Louis Browns bought infielder Vern Stephens, 32, from the Chicago White Sox July 30.

Eddie Stanky, 35, manager of the 4th-place NL St. Louis Cardinals, was re-signed to a 3-year contract at about $40,000 annually Aug. 3.

Horse Racing

Hasty House Farm's Oil Capitol, Conn McCreary up, won the $84,500 Arlington Park H'cap in Chicago Aug. 1 for $49,650.

Boxing

Heinz Neuhaus, 26, of Germany, retained the European heavyweight title by a 15-round decision over Karel Sys of Belgium Aug. 2 in Dortmund.

Track & Field

Brayton Norton of Occidental Coll. won the U.S. pentathlon title for the 3d straight year Aug. 1 in Seattle.

Roger Bannister, Bill Nankeville, Chris Chataway & Don Seaman of Britain set a world 4-mi. relay record of 15 min. 41 sec. Aug. 1 in London.

Hockey

The Amer. Hockey League agreed Aug. 4 to suspend franchises in St. Louis & Indianapolis and to operate with 6 teams in the 1953-54 season.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

Iran reported Aug. 4 that 265 people had been killed in flash floods that wiped out the village of Vaz, 45 miles south of the Caspian Sea. . . . 158 persons died during a heat wave July 18-29 in southern Iran. Temperatures reached 181°.

60 workers were drowned July 17 when a ferryboat overturned in the Sutlej River near New Delhi, India. . . . 20 persons were drowned July 31 when a Toronto-Montreal Express bus struck a parked truck and plunged into the Williamsburg Canal near Morrisburg, Ontario.

Missionaries

The Natl. Council of Churches reported July 24: 94% of the 18,000 U.S. Protestant missionaries overseas in 1952 were evangelists, educators or medical missionaries; nearly half served in Africa, Latin America & the West Indies; ⅓ were in East Asia, India, Pakistan & Ceylon; 4% were in China (Formosa & Hong Kong), as against 25% before 1949; total included 429 physicians & dentists, 1,209 nurses, 64 medical technicians, 137 agricultural & rural workers, 140 social service & philanthropic workers.

Polygamy Colony Raided

34 men & 50 women, virtually the entire adult population of isolated Short Creek, Ariz., were seized by a 100-man police task force July 26 on polygamy charges. 2 judges began the job of trying to sort out the relationships of their 263 children.

Arizona authorities evacuated 200 women & children Aug. 1 from Short Creek & sent them to Phoenix after the release on bond of 31 men & 8 women charged with polygamy. The removal was an attempt to thwart the men's efforts to reclaim their families.

The 84 adults arrested were members of the United Effort Plan, a Fundamentalist sect of Mormons. They had been disowned in 1939 by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), which had renounced plural marriages in 1890. They claimed they were victims of religious persecution.

Jet Plane Records

Two USAF B-47 jet bombers set new records July 28 for transatlantic crossings. One flew 2,925 miles from Limestone, Me. to Fairford, Eng. in 4 hr. 45 min,, averaging 616 mph & reaching a top speed of 665 mph. The other flew from Goose Bay, Labrador (400 mi. northeast of Limestone) to Fairford in 4 hr. 14 min., averaging 611 mph. The latter plane set a nonstop distance record for jets Aug. 4 in a 9-hr. 53-min., 4,450-mile flight from Fairford to MacDill AF Base at Tampa, Fla.

NEW BOOKS

Caves of Adventure. By Haroun Tazieff. Trans. by Alan Hodge. Story of discovery & exploration of Pierre Saint-Martin caves in Pyrenees. July 22. (Harper, 222 pp. $3)†

The Chain in the Heart. By Hubert Creekmore. About 3 generations of Southern Negro family & their gradual, often disheartening rise from slavery. July 27. (Random, 401 pp., $3.75)*

I Was a Captive in Korea. By Philip Deane. London Observer correspondent's account of atrocities during 33 months' internment by North Korea. July 27. (Norton, 253 pp., $3.50)†

India & the Awakening East. By Eleanor Roosevelt. President's widow reports on trip to Asia. July 22. (Harper, 237 pp., $3)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

1—see p. 251G2 2—see p. 248D1-B2 (See Index by name & subject for other references)